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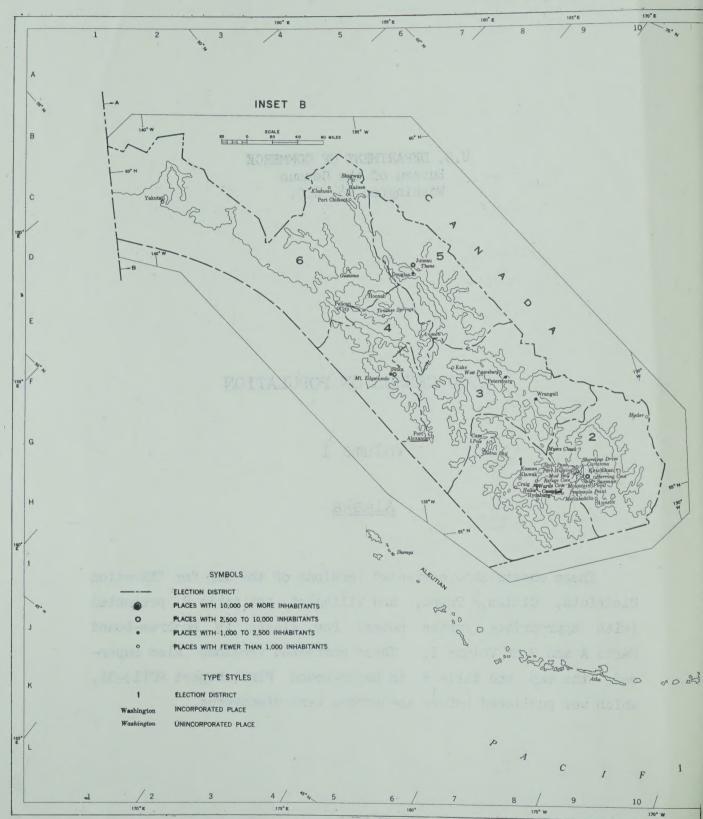
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Bureau of the Census Washington 25, D.C.

1960 CENSUS OF POPULATION

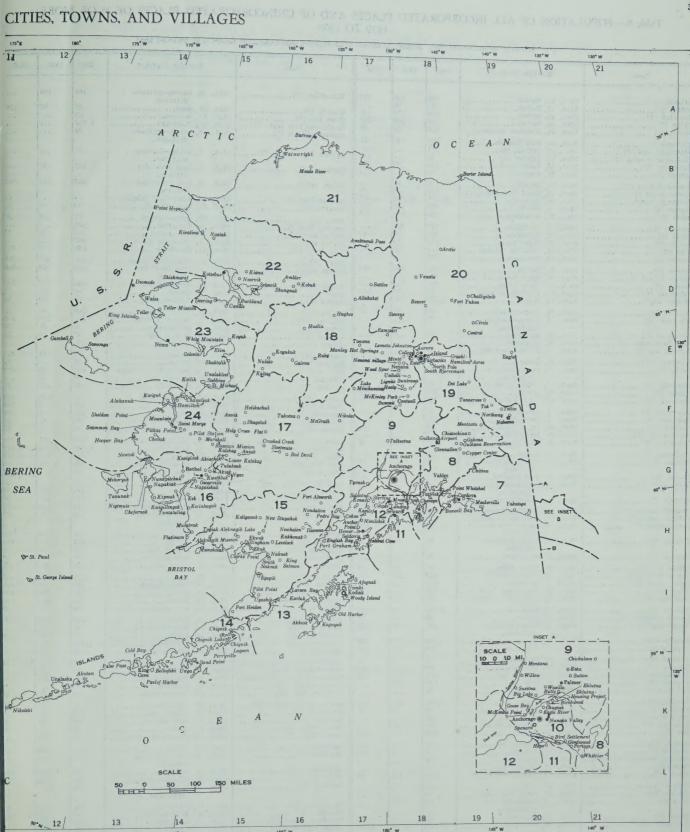
Volume I

## Alaska

These sheets show corrected versions of the map for "Election Districts, Cities, Towns, and Villages" and table 8 presented (with appropriate errata notes) for Alaska in buckram-bound Parts A and 3 of Volume I. These corrected versions also supersede the map and table 8 in paper-bound Final Report PC(1)-3A, which was published before the errors were discovered.



Large-scale copies of this map may be purchased from Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., after April 1, 1961.



# Table 8.—POPULATION OF ALL INCORPORATED PLACES AND OF UNINCORPORATED PLACES OF 25 OR MORE: 1939 TO 1960

["U" denotes an unincorporated place. Asterisk (\*) denotes an incorporated place under 2,500 located in an urbanized area].

Place	Election district	1960	1950	1939	Place	Election district	1960	1950	1939
Afognak (U)	Dist. 13, Kodiak	190	158	197	Glennallen (U)	Dist. 8, Valdez-Chitina-	169	142	
Akhiok (U)Akiachak (U)	Dist. 13, Kodiak Dist. 16, Bethel	84 229	72 179	156	Golovin (U)	Whittier. Dist. 23, Nome	59	94	116
Akiak (U)	Dist. 16, Bethel	187	168	209	Goose Bay (U)	Dist. 10, Anchorage	2,162		
Akutan (U)	Dist. 24, Wade Hampton	278	140	61	Gulkana Airport (U)	Dist. 8, Valdez-Chitina- Whittier.	32	•••	•••
Aleknagik Lake (U) Aleknagik Mission (U)	Dist. 15, Bristol Bay Dist. 15, Bristol Bay	181			Gulkana Reservation (U)	Dist. 8, Valdez-Chitina-	51.		
Allakaket (U)Ambler (U)	Dist. 18, Yukon-Koyukuk Dist. 22, Kobuk	115	79	105	Gustavus (U)	Whittier. Dist. 6, Lynn Canal-Icy	107	82	
Anaktuvuk Pass (U)	Dist. 21, Barrow	35	66		Haines city1	Straits. Dist. 6, Lynn Canal-Icy	392	338	357
Anchor Point (U)Anchorage city	Dist. 12, Kenai Cook Inlet Dist. 10, Anchorage	171 44,237	65 11,254	3,495		Straits. Dist. 12, Kenai Cook Inlet	25		23
Angoon (U)Anjak (U)	Dist. 4, Sitka	395	429	342 122	Halibut Cove (U)	Dist. 24, Wade Hampton	35	43	54
Annette (U)	Dist. 2, Ketchikan	337	302		Healy (U)	Dist. 18, Yukon-Koyukuk Dist. 2, Ketchikan	67 126	102	46
Anvik (U)	Dist. 17, Kuskokwim Dist. 20, Upper Yukon	120 110	99 53	110	Holikachuk (U)	Dist. 17, Kuskokwim	122 292	98	77
Atka (U)	Dist. 14, Aleutian Islands Dist. 19, Fairbanks	119	85	89	Hollis (U)	Dist. 17, Kuskokwim	256	157	226
Aurora (U)	Dist. 21, Barrow	1,314	951	363	Homer (U)	Dist. 12, Kenai-Cook Inlet Dist. 6, Lynn Canal-Icy	1,247 686	307 563	325 716
Barter Island (U)	Dist. 20, Upper Yukon Dist. 20, Upper Yukon	120 101	101	88	Hooper Bay (U)	Straits. Dist. 24, Wade Hampton	460	307	299
Belkofski (U) Bethel city <sup>1</sup>	Dist. 14, Aleutian Islands Dist. 16, Bethel	57 1,258	119	140 376	Hope (U)	Dist. 11, Seward	44 69	63 49	71 32
Bethel city Bettles (U)	Dist. 18, Yukon-Koyukuk	77	47	10	Hughes (U) Huslia (U) <sup>3</sup>	Dist. 18, Yukon-Koyukuk Dist. 18, Yukon-Koyukuk	168	65	
Big Lake (U)	Dist. 9, Palmer-Wasilla- Talkeetna.	74		•••	Hydaburg city	Dist. 1, Prince of Wales Dist. 2, Ketchikan	251 32	353 30	348 72
Birchwood (U) Bird Settlement (U)	Dist. 10, Anchorage	534 25			Iliamna (U)	Dist. 15, Bristol Bay	47 659	44	30
Boswell Bay (U)	Dist. 7, Cordova-McCarthy	32			Island (U)	Dist. 19, Fairbanks Dist. 5, Juneau	6,797	5,956	
Buckland (U)2 Butte (U)	Dist. 22, Kobuk Dist. 9, Palmer-Wasilla-	87 559	108	115	Kaguyak (U)	Dist. 13, Kodiak	36 455	376	31 419
	Talkeetna.  Dist. 1, Prince of Wales	71			Kake city	Dist. 15. Bristol Bay	57 147	39 139	76
Campbell (U)	Dist. 22, Kobuk	103	105 67	119	Kalskag (U)	Dist. 17, Kuskokwim Dist. 18, Yukon-Koyukuk	165	121	140
Cantwell (U)	Dist. 18, Yukon-Koyukuk Dist. 1. Prince of Wales	92	67	17	Karluk (U)	Dist. 13, Kodiak Dist. 16, Bethel	129 244	144	189 66
Carlanna (U)	Dist. 2, Ketchikan	420 28	41	***	Kasilof (U)	Dist. 12, Kenai-Cook Inlet	89	62 47	62
Central (U)	Dist. 20, Upper Yukon	57	100	92	Kasaan (U)	Dist. 1, Prince of Wales Dist. 12, Kenai-Cook Inlet	778	321	303
Chaneliak (U)	Dist. 24, Wade Hampton Dist. 16, Bethel	133	106		Ketchikan city <sup>1</sup>	Dist. 2, Ketchikan Dist. 22, Kobuk	6,483	5,305	
Cheromak (U)	Dist. 16, Bether Dist. 8, Valdez-Chitina- Whittier.	61	91	95	King Cove city	Dist. 14, Aleutian Islands	290	162	
Chevak (U)	Dist. 24, Wade Hampton	315 43	230	43 11	King Island (U)	Dist. 23, Nome	227	***	
Chickeloon (U)	Dist. 9, Palmer-Wasilla- Talkeetna.		253		Kipnuk (U)	Dist. 16, Bethel	221 142	185 117	98
Chignik (U)	Dist. 14, Aleutian Islands Dist. 14, Aleutian Islands	108	253	224	Klawak city	Dist. 1, Prince of Wales Dist. 6, Lynn Canal-Icy	251 112	404	455
Chignik Lake (U)	Dist. 14, Aleutian Islands Dist. 8, Valdez-Chitina-	107 28	***		Klukwan (U)	Straits.			
	Whittier. Dist. 8, Valdez-Chitina-	31		- + 1	Kobuk (U)	Dist. 22, Kobuk	2,628		864
Chitina (U)	Whittier.	51			Koliganek (U)	Dist. 15, Bristol Bay Dist. 24, Wade Hampton	100	90	
Chugiak (U)	Dist. 10, Anchorage Dist. 20, Upper Yukon	41	83		Kotzebue (U)	Dist. 22, Kobuk	1,290	623	372
Clarks Point (U)	Dist. 15, Bristol Bay Dist. 2, Ketchikan	138 169			Koyuk (U)	Dist. 23, Nome Dist. 18, Yukon-Koyukuk	129 128	134 79	106
Cohoe (U)	Dist. 12, Kenai-Cook Inlet	122			Kwethluk (U)	Dist. 16, Bethel	325 344	242 245	186
Cold Bay (U)	Dist. 14, Aleutian Islands Dist. 19, Fairbanks	1,755	424		Kwiguk (U)	Dist. 24, Wade Hampton	358		25
Cooper Landing (U)	Dist. 11, Seward Dist. 8, Valdez-Chitina-	88	60		Kwinhagak (U) Lake Minchumina (U)	Dist. 18, Yukon-Koyukuk		194 60	
Compare city	Whittier.  Dist. 7, Cordoya-McCarthy	1,128			Larsen Bay (U) Lemeta-Johnston (U)	Dist. 13, Kodiak		53	38
Cordova city	Dist. 1, Prince of Wales	273	374	505	Levelock (U)	Dist. 15, Bristol Bay	88	76	
Crooked Creek (U)	Dist. 17, Kuskokwim Dist. 22, Kobuk	92 95	174	230	Lignite (U) Lower Kalsag (U)	Dist. 17, Kuskokwim	37 122	88	
Dillingham (U)	Dist. 15, Bristol Bay	424 88	577	278	McGrath (U)	Dist. 17, Kuskokwim Dist. 10, Anchorage	25	175	
Dot Lake (U)	Dist. 19, Fairbanks	56		•••	McKinley Park (U)	Dist. 18, Yukon-Koyukuk	28	59	11
Douglas city	Dist. 5, Juneau	92	55		Manley Hot Springs (U) <sup>5</sup>	Dist. 15. Bristol Bay	72 149	120	
Eagle City	Dist. 10, Anchorage	130	41	:::	Marshall (U)	Dist. 24, Wade Hampton Dist. 21, Barrow	166		91 78
Eek (U)	Dist. 16, Bethel	200	141	170	Meakerville (U)	Dist. 7, Cordova-McCarthy	48	41	
Egegik (U)	Dist. 10, Anchorage	150 50	53	159	Mekoryuk (U) <sup>6</sup> Mentasta (U)	Dist. 8, Valdez-Chitina-	242	156	
Eklutna Housing Project (U). Ekuk (U).	Dist. 10, Anchorage	36 40			Metlakahtla (U)	Whittier. Dist. 2, Ketchikan	798	817	674
Ekwok (U)	Dist. 15, Bristol Bay	106	131	68	Minto (U)	Dist. 18, Yukon-Koyukuk	161	152	135
Elim (U)	Dist. 12, Kenai Cook Inlet	78	75	48		Talkeetna.			
		53	54		Moose Pass (U) Mountain (U)	Dist. 24, Wade Hampton	300	221	128
Eska (U)					Mountain Point (U)	Dist. 2, Ketchikan	372	109	
	Diet 19 Feirbanks	2000	7,113		Mud Bay (U)		35	1	
Ester (U)	Dist. 19, Fairbanks Dist. 14, Aleutian Islands	41							1
Ester (U) Fairbanks city <sup>1</sup> False Pass (U) Flat (U).	Dist. 19, Fairbanks	41 27 701	95	146	Mumtrak (Goodnews Bay) (U). Myers Chuck (U)	Dist. 16, Bethel	154	100	107
Ester (U)	Dist. 19, Fairbanks	41 27	95	146 274 46	Mumtrak (Goodnews Bay) (U). Myers Chuck (U). Nabesna (U).	Dist. 16, Bethel	154 27 41	100 51 28	107 23
Ester (U)	Dist. 19, Fairbanks. Dist. 14, Aleutian Islands. Dist. 17, Kuskokvim. Dist. 20, Upper Yukon. Dist. 8, Valdez-Chitina- Whittier. Dist. 18, Yukon-Koyukuk.	41 27 701 33	95 446 50	146 274 46 46	Mumtrak (Goodnews Bay) (U). Myers Chuck (U)	Dist. 16, Bethel	154 27 41 249 154	100 51 28 174 121	1 107 3 23 4 152 1 67

## Table 8.—POPULATION OF ALL INCORPORATED PLACES AND OF UNINCORPORATED PLACES OF 25 OR MORE: 1939 TO 1960—Con.

 $[\mbox{``U''}$  denotes an unincorporated place. Asterisk (\*) denotes an in

Place	Election district	1960	1950	1939	es an incorporated place under 2,50	- arcaj			
enana (Native village) (U	). Dist. 18, Yukon-Koyukuk	4	-		Place	Election district	1960	1950	193
	Dist. 15 Brigtol Per		3	8	6 04-1				+
ew Stuyahok (U)	Dist. 15, Bristol Bay.	- 6	13 48	5	6 Shishmaref (U)	Dist. 23, Nome			1
ewtok (U)	Dist. 16 Bothol				Shoreline Drive (U)	and Dist 2 Votable	217		2
ewtok (U)7	Dist. 16, Bethel.	. 12	9 69			Dist 22 Kobule	56		4
ikolai (II)		. 23	7 27	7:	Sitka city.	Dist. 4, Sitks.	. 135		
		. 8	5 88			Dist. 6, Lynn Canal-Icy	. 3,237		
	To the train islands.	. 9		9	. 11	7	659	758	
	nenal-Cook Inlet			132	Sleetmute (U)			1	
me city	Dist. 22, Kobuk	. 27	5 326	336	Soldotna (U)	Dist. 17, Kuskokwim Dist. 12, Kenai-Cook Inlet	. 122	120	
mdalton (II)		2 27/	1,876	1,559	South Bjerremark (U)	Dist. 19, Fairbanks	. 332		
orvik (U)	Dist. 15, Bristol Bay	1	1		South Naknek (U)	Dist. 15 Bristol Por	. 231		
rth Pole city	LE, RODUK			82		Dio+ 10 4 1	. 142		1 :
erthway (U)	Dist. 19, Fairbanks	615		211			9,074	2,108	
lato (U)							. 158	115	
	- LO, TUKOH-KOYUKUK	283		222	Stevens (U)	Telial-Cook Inlet	. 115	1	
naka Valley (U)	. Dist 10 Anchome-		210	113	Summit (U).	of Disc. EU. Upper Yukon		84	1
	Dist. 16 Bothol	1,442	***			Diet 10, IUKUII-NOYUKUK			
ac (U)	. Dist. 16. Bethel	327		121	Susitna (U)	- TO, TUROII-NOYUKUK	81	130	
d Harbor (U)	. Dist. 13 Kodick	54		33		Dist. 9, Palmer-Wasilla-	42		
OUT ATTIC ( ( )	. Dist. 16 Rethel	193		109	Sutton (U)	Talkentna	-	***	
lmer city4		51	27	11			162		
	Telkostes	1,181	890	150	Takotna (U)	Talkeetne		***	
vlof Harbor (U)	Talkeetna. Dist. 14, Aleutian Islands			2.50	Talkeetna (U)	Dist. 17, Kuskokwim.	40	42	
	Dist. 15, Bristol Bay	77	68	61		, raimer-wasilla-	76	106	3
lican City	Dist. 6, Lynn Canal-Icy	53	44		Tanacross (U)				
	Straits.	135	180	48	Tanana (II)		102	137	1
minsula Point (U)	Dist. 2, Ketchikan				Tanunak (U)	Dist. 18, Yukon-Koyukuk	349	228	
יוו) פוווישייי		47			Tatitlek (II)	Disc, it, bethel	183	112	1
ersburg city	Dist. 14, Aleutian Islands	111					96	89	
ot Point (U)ot Station (U)kas Point (U)	Dist. 3, Wrangell-Petersburg. Dist. 15, Bristol Bay	1,502	1,619	1,323	Teller (U) Teller Mission (U)	Whittier.		07	
ot Station (II)	Dist. 15, Bristol Bay	61	67	114	Teller Mission (II)	Dist. 23, Nome	217	160	1
kas Point (U)		219	52	39	Manalan C		0 77	109	
( ) , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Disc. 24, wade Hampton	28	84	50	Tenakee Springs (U)	Dist. 4 Sitke	109		
tinum (U)	Dist. 16. Bethel	43	7.7				122	140	18
nt Hope (U)			72	45	Thane (U)	Dist. 5, Juneau Dist. 15, Bristol Bay Dist. 19 Fed physics	82	73	6
		324 28	264	257		Dist. 15, Bristol Bay.	220	108	6
		71	32 34	***	Tok (U)	Dist. 19, Fairbanks	129		1
ATTENDINGT OF CA	Dist. 3, Wrangell-Petersburg.	18	22	87	Tuluksak (U)	Dist. 16, Bethel			
t Alsworth (U) t Chilkoot city <sup>4</sup>	Diet 15 Bed-t-2 B		22	87			137	116	8
t Chilkoot city4	Dist. 15, Bristol Bay	34			Tyonek (U)		144	68	
	Dist. 6, Lynn Canal-Icy Straits.	120	125		Ugashik (U) Unalakleet (U)		187	132	13
Graham (U)	Dist. 12 Kongi Cook Talas				Unalakleet (U)	Dist. 23, Nome	36 574	48	5
	Dist. 15, Bristol Bay	139	92	93	Unalaska city	Dia+ 1/ 41-44		469	32
Higgins (U)	Dist. 2, Ketchikan	74				Dist. 14, Aleutian Islands	218	173	29
ant (II)	The second and second	66		***		Dist. 14, Aleutian Islands Dist. 18, Yukon-Koyukuk	43	107	15
	Dist. 18, Yukon-Koyukuk	49	94	106		Dist. 13, Kodiak	30	28	
	Dist. I/. Kuskokwim	152			Valdez city	Dist. 8, Valdez-Chitina-	214	177	25
		142				Whittier.	555	554	52
ian Mission (U)		179	132	138	Venetie (U)				
(0)*******	Dist. 24, Wade Hampton	102	55	34		Dist. 20, Upper Yukon	107	81	8
George Island (U)	Dist. 14, Aleutian Islands	264			Wales (U)	Dist. 21, Barrow	253	227	34
Marys (U)	Dist 24 Wade Hermiten	225	***	183	Wards Cove (II)		128	141	19
	Dist. 23, Nome	205	157	142	Wasilla (U)	Dist. 2, Ketchikan.	69		
Paul (U)	Dibo, it, Aleutian Islands	378	359	142		Dist. 9, Palmer-Wasilla- Talkeetna.	112	97	96
Point (U)	Dist. 14, Aleutian Islands	254	107	99	Wood Detail (m)				
(II) anor	Dist. 23, Nome			- 1	West Petersburg (U)	Dist. 3, Wrangell-Petersburg.	26	60	50
an (U)	Dist. 2, Ketchikan	299	249	209	18 14 14 (	DISC. 23. Nome.	151	129	199
non Bay (U)	Dist. 24. Wade Hampton	153	167	111	(0)	Diso. O, Valuez-Unitina-	809	627	193
rik (U)	Dist. 22. Kobuk.	115 348	103	88		Whittier.			***
via city	Dist. 22, Kobuk	460	273	239	Willow (U)	Diet 9 Pel			
	Joon Litters	400	437	410	,	Dist. 9, Palmer-Wasilla-	78		
d city 8	Dist. 11, Seward	1,891	2 22/	0/0	Wood Spur (U)	Talkeetna.			
Table (TT)	Dist. 17. Kuskokwim	155	2,114	949	Woody Island (U)	Dist. 18, Yukon-Koyukuk	30		
OTTE (0)	Dist. 23. Nome	187	127	92	wrangerr city	Dist. 13, Kodiak	78	111	54
on Point (U)	Dist, 24. Wade Hammiton	125	43	- 11	Iakataga (U).	Dist. 3, Wrangell-Petersburg Dist. 7, Cordova-McCarthy	1,315	1,263	1,162
a (U)	Dist. 14, Aleutian Islands	124	**5		Yakutat city	Dist. 6, Lynn Canal-Icy	48	***	
		18.7		***		Straits.	230	298	292
Annexations to city since	1950. 4 Incor as Elephant Point. 5 Manle		ince 1950.					- 1	
						ewtok returned in 1950 as Keyaluvi			

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<sup>7</sup> Nevtok returned in 1950 as Keyaluvik.
8 Annexations to and detachments from Seward city since 1950.
9 Sheldon Point returned in 1950 as Sheldons Point.



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U.S. CENSUS OF POPULATION: 1960

Final Report PC(1)-3A

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS

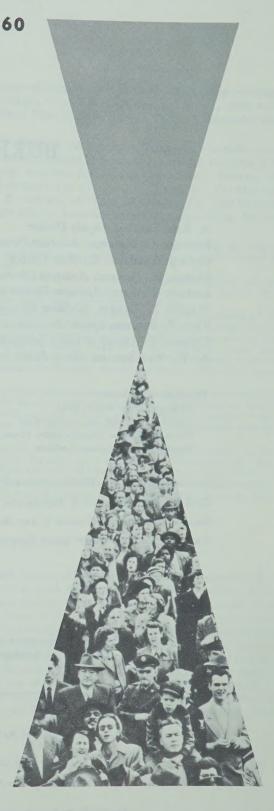
# Alaska

Totals for: CITIES • SMSA'S • COUNTIES • URBAN & RURAL • ETC.

Prepared under the supervision of HOWARD G. BRUNSMAN, Chief Population Division



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Frederick H. Mueller, Secretary Carl F. Oechsle, Asst. Secy. for Domestic Affairs BUREAU OF THE CENSUS Robert W. Burgess, Director





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Certain of the data in this report were first published in Advance Report Series PC(A1). The data in this report will be reissued as a chapter in both Parts A and 3 of the buckram-bound edition of Volume I.

### SUGGESTED CITATION

U.S. Bureau of the Census. U.S. Census of Population: 1960. Number of Inhabitants,
 Alaska. Final Report PC(1)-3A.
 U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1960.

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. or any of the Field Offices of the Department of Commerce - Price 25 cents.

### **PREFACE**

This report presents statistics from the 1960 Census of Population on the number of inhabitants of the State, its counties or comparable areas, urban places, and certain other areas of the State. Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1960, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957), which codified Title 13 United States Code. Comparable statistics from earlier censuses are also presented in this report.

The major portion of the information compiled from the 1960 Census of Population will appear in Volume I, Characteristics of the Population. A description of the other final reports appears on page IV. Volume I consists of separate reports for the United States, each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and Canal Zone. For each of these 57 areas, the data will first be issued in four separate, paper-bound "chapters," designated as PC(1)-A, B, C, and D. The four chapters for each area will then be assembled and issued in a buckram-bound "part." In addition, all of the 57 chapters "A" will be assembled and issued in a buckram-bound edition, designated as Part A. (For Guam, Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and Canal Zone, the material normally contained in chapters B, C, and D will be included in chapter B.)

Series PC(1)-1A to 57A: Chapter A. Number of Inhabitants. These reports contain final population counts for States and counties and their urban and rural parts, and for standard metropolitan statistical areas, urbanized areas, all incorporated places, unincorporated places of 1,000 inhabitants or more, and minor civil divisions.

Series PC(1)-1B to 57B: Chapter B. General Population Characteristics. These reports will present statistics on sex, age, marital status, color or race, and relationship to head of household for States and counties and their urban and rural parts, and for standard metropolitan statistical areas, urbanized areas, places of 1,000 inhabitants or more, and minor civil divisions.

Series PC(1)-1C to 53C: Chapter C. General Social and Economic Characteristics. These reports will cover the subjects of nativity and parentage, State of birth, country of origin of the foreign stock, mother tongue, place of residence in 1955, year moved into present house, school enrollment by level and type, years of school completed, families and their composition, fertility, veteran status, employment status, weeks worked in 1959, year last worked, occupation group, industry group, class of worker, place of work, means of transportation to work, and income of persons and families. Each subject will be shown for some or all of the following areas: States and their urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm parts, standard metropolitan statistical areas, urbanized areas, and urban places.

Series PC(1)-1D to 53D: Chapter D. Detailed Characteristics. These reports will present most of the subjects covered in chapter C, above, cross-classified by age, color, and other characteristics. There will also be included additional information on families, as well as data on single years of age, detailed occupation, and detailed industry. Each subject will be shown for some or all of the following areas: States and their urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm parts; and large counties, cities, and standard metropolitan statistical areas.

Volume I, Parts 1 to 57: Characteristics of the Population. This will consist of 57 parts—one for the United States, each of the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and Canal Zone. Each part will consist of the data previously published in the four chapters A, B, C, and D, and will be in the form of a separate, buckram-bound book. Parts 54, 55, 56, and 57—for Guam, Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and Canal Zone, respectively—will be bound in a single book.

Volume I, Part A: Number of Inhabitants. This will be a compendium of the 57 chapter A reports, i.e., PC(1)-1A to 57A.

### **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

A large number of persons participated in the various activities of the 1960 Census of Population. Primary responsibilities were exercised by many of the persons listed on the preceding page and especially by those in the Population, Decennial Operations, Field, and Geography Divisions, and Statistical Methods Office. Within these units of the Bureau, most of the staff members made important contributions to this program, particularly Henry D. Sheldon and Edward P. Swan of the Population Division in the planning of the content of this report; Morton A. Meyer, E. Richard Bourdon, and Richard A. Hornseth of the Decennial Operations Division in the processing and compilation of the statistics; Robert B. Voight, then Chief, and Ivan Munro of the Field Division in the collection of the information; Robert C. Klove and Robert L. Hagan of the Geography Division in the delineation of special types of urban territory and other geographic work; and Robert Hanson and Herman Fasteau of the Statistical Methods Office in the planning of sampling and quality control procedures. Important contributions were also made by the staffs of the Administrative Service Division, Everett H. Burke, Chief; Budget and Management Division, Charles H. Alexander, Chief; Census Operations Office, Robert D. Krook, Executive Officer; Electronic Systems Division, Robert F. Drury, Chief; Personnel Division, James P. Taff, Chief; and Statistical Research Division, William N. Hurwitz, Chief.

December 1960.

### FINAL REPORTS OF THE 1960 CENSUS OF POPULATION

The results of the 1960 Census of Population are being published as soon as they are tabulated and assembled. Prior to the final reports, selected data are being issued in several series of preliminary and advance reports. Certain types of unpublished statistics will be available for the cost of preparing a copy of the data. Also, under certain conditions, special tabulations of the 1960 Census data can be prepared on a reimbursable basis. Further information can be obtained by writing to the Chief, Population Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D.C., and giving a specific description of the figures desired.

Volume I. Characteristics of the Population. See description on page III.

Volume II (Series PC(2) reports). Subject Reports. This volume will consist of approximately 40 reports devoted essentially to detailed cross-classifications for the United States and regions for such subjects as national origin and race, fertility, families, marital status, migration, education, employment, unemployment, occupation, industry, and income. On some subjects (e.g., migration) statistics will also be shown for standard metropolitan statistical areas or States. In addition, there will be reports on veterans, the U.S. population overseas, and the geographic distribution and characteristics of the institutional population.

Volume III (Series PC(3) reports). Selected Area Reports. This volume will consist of two reports showing selected characteristics of the population (1) for State economic areas, and (2) according to the size of place where the individual resided.

Series PHC(1). Census Tract Reports. These reports will present information on both population and housing subjects. There will be one report for each of the approximately 175 tracted areas in the United States and Puerto Rico-The population subjects include age, race, marital status, country of origin of the foreign stock, relationship to head of household, school enrollment, years of school completed, place of residence in 1955, employment status, occupation group, industry group, place of work, means of transportation to work, and income of families, as well as certain characteristics of the nonwhite population in selected tracts. The housing subjects include tenure, color of head of household, vacancy status, condition and plumbing facilities, number of rooms, number of bathrooms, number of housing units in structure, year structure built, basement, heating equipment, number of persons in unit, persons per room, year household head moved into unit, automobiles available, value of property, and gross and contract rent, as well as certain characteristics of housing units with nonwhite household head for selected tracts. In addition, for selected tracts these reports will contain data on certain population and housing subjects for persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage and for white persons with Spanish surname. (This series is the same as the tract reports included in the publication program for the 1960 Census of Housing.)

# Number of Inhabitants

### INTRODUCTION

This report presents statistics on the number of inhabitants of the State and its counties or comparable areas. In addition, figures are presented for minor civil divisions (townships, New England towns, etc.), urban places, incorporated places (cities, boroughs, villages, etc.), urbanized areas, standard metropolitan statistical areas, and on the population of the State and its counties or comparable areas classified by urban-rural residence. These data were secured in the 1960 Census of Population, conducted as of April 1, 1960. Comparable statistics from earlier censuses are also presented.

The extent of presentation of separate statistics for individual States is related, in part, to the Constitutional requirement that census figures serve as the basis for Congressional apportionment. Some of the detailed presentation for States, and even more of that for counties, cities, and minor civil divisions is based on Census Bureau experience as to what information is most wanted, supplemented by recommendations of our advisory committees, research, educational, and business organizations, and individuals. Financial limitations are, of course, an underlying factor compelling conciseness and such allocation of space as will serve all needs as fully as possible.

Usual place of residence.—In accordance with census practice dating back to 1790, each person enumerated in the 1960 Census was counted as an inhabitant of his usual place of residence or usual place of abode, which is generally construed to mean the place where he lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as his legal residence, voting residence, or domicile; however, in the vast majority of cases, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there may be appreciable differences for a few areas.

In the application of this rule, persons were not always counted as residents of the places in which they happened to be found by the census enumerators. Persons in the larger hotels, motels, and similar places where guests usually pay for quarters were enumerated on the night of March 31, and those whose usual place of residence was elsewhere were allocated to their homes. In addition, information on persons away from their usual place of residence was obtained from other members of their families, landladies, etc. If an entire family was expected to be away during the whole period of the enumeration, information on it was obtained from neighbors. A matching process was used to eliminate duplicate reports for a person who reported for himself while away from his usual residence and who was also reported at his usual residence by someone else.

Persons in the Armed Forces quartered on military installations were enumerated as residents of the States, counties, and minor civil divisions in which their installations were located. Members of their families were enumerated where they actually resided. As in 1950, college students were considered residents of the communities in which they were residing while attending college. The crews of vessels of the U.S. Navy and the American Merchant Marine in harbors of the United States were counted as part of the population of the ports in which their vessels were berthed on April 1, 1960. Inmates of institutions, who ordinarily live there for long periods of time, were counted as inhabitants of the

place in which the institution was located; whereas patients in general hospitals, who ordinarily remain for short periods of time, were counted at, or allocated to, their homes. Persons without a usual place of residence were counted where they were enumerated.

Americans who were overseas for an extended period (in the Armed Forces, working at civilian jobs, studying in foreign universities, etc.) are not included in the population of any of the States or the District of Columbia. On the other hand, persons temporarily abroad on vacations, business trips, and the like, were enumerated at their usual residences on the basis of information received from members of their families or from neighbors.

Urban-rural residence.—Data on the population of the State by urban-rural residence are shown for the State in table 1 and for the counties, or comparable areas, in table 6. According to the definition adopted for use in the 1960 Census, the urban population comprises all persons living in (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, villages, and towns (except towns in New England, New York, and Wisconsin); (b) the densely settled urban fringe, whether incorporated or unincorporated, of urbanized areas (see section below); (c) towns in New England and townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania which contain no incorporated municipalities as subdivisions and have either 25,000 inhabitants or more or a population of 2,500 to 25,000 and a density of 1,500 persons or more per square mile; (d) counties in States other than the New England States, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania that have no incorporated municipalities within their boundaries and have a density of 1,500 persons or more per square mile; and (e) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants

This definition of urban is substantially the same as that used in 1950; the major difference between 1950 and 1960 is the designation in 1960 of urban towns in New England and of urban townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The effect on population classification arising from this change was actually less than the list of those places classified as urban under special rules would suggest, because, in 1950, most of the population living in such places was classified as urban by virtue of residence in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated urban place. (See sections below.) In censuses prior to 1950, the urban population comprised all persons living in incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more and areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under somewhat different special rules relating to population size and density. In all definitions, the population not classified as urban constitutes the rural population. In the tables presenting the population by urban-rural residence, the "current" urban definition refers to the population classified in accordance with the definitions used in 1950 and 1960. The term "previous" urban definition refers to the definition used prior to 1950.

The most important component of the urban territory in all definitions is the group of incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. A definition of urban territory restricted to such places, however, excludes a number of equally large and densely settled places merely because they are not incorporated places. Under the definition used previous to 1950, an effort was

VI Alaska

made to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by the inclusion of selected places which were classified as urban under special rules. Even with these rules, however, many large and closely built-up places were excluded from the urban territory.

To improve its measure of the urban population, the Bureau of the Census adopted, in 1950, the concept of the urbanized area and delineated, in advance of enumeration, boundaries for unincorporated places. All the population residing in urban-fringe areas and in unincorporated places of 2,500 or more is classified as urban according to the "current" definition. The urban towns, townships, and counties as defined for the 1960 Census are somewhat similar in concept to the minor civil divisions classified as urban under special rules in 1940 and 1930.

For the convenience of those interested in the historical trend of the urban and rural population, the 1950 and 1960 population figures are shown on the basis of both the "current" definition and the "previous" definition. Although the Bureau of the Census has employed other definitions of "urban" in prior years, the urban and rural population figures published here as according to the "previous" definition have been revised to present a substantially consistent series.

Counties.—The primary divisions of the States are, in general, termed counties, but in Louisiana these divisions are known as parishes. There are no counties in Alaska; in this State, data are shown for election districts, which are the nearest equivalents of counties. In some States (Maryland, Missouri, and Virginia), there are also a number of cities which are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States.

Minor civil divisions.—To the primary political divisions into which counties or comparable areas are divided, the Bureau of the Census applies the general term "minor civil divisions." Statistics on the population of each county or comparable area by minor civil divisions appear in table 7. Incorporated places which are not themselves minor civil divisions and unincorporated places are shown indented under the minor civil divisions in which they are located. When an incorporated or unincorporated place lies in more than one minor civil division, the population of the several parts is shown in table 7 under the appropriate minor civil division, and each part is designated as "part." The total population of such places appears in table 8. Unincorporated places are designated by "U" and urban towns and townships by "UT." Changes effected between 1950 and 1960 in boundaries of the areas are shown in the notes at the end of table 7. Boundary changes occurring between 1940 and 1950 are given in table 6 of State reports of the 1950 Census of Population.

Places.—The term "place" as used in reports of the decennial censuses refers to a concentration of population, regardless of the existence of legally prescribed limits, powers, or functions. Most of the places listed are incorporated as cities, towns, villages, or boroughs, however. In addition, the larger unincorporated places outside the urbanized areas were delineated and those with a population of 1,000 or more are presented in the same manner as incorporated places of equal size. Each unincorporated place possesses a definite nucleus of residences and has its boundaries drawn so as to include, if feasible, all the surrounding closely settled area. Furthermore, unincorporated places are shown within urbanized areas if they have 10,000 inhabitants or more and if there was an expression of local interest in their recognition. The towns in New England and townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania recognized as urban are also counted as places.

Incorporated places.—Political units recognized as incorporated places in the reports of the decennial censuses are those which are incorporated as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages with the exception that towns are not recognized as incorporated places in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin. The towns in these States are minor civil divisions similar to the townships found in other States and not necessarily thickly settled centers of population such as the cities, boroughs, towns, and villages in

other States. Similarly, in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, where some townships possess powers and functions similar to those of incorporated places, the townships are not classified as "incorporated places." Thus some minor civil divisions which are "incorporated" in one legal sense of the word are not regarded by the Census Bureau as "incorporated places." Without this restriction all of the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin and the townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania would have to be counted as incorporated places without any consideration of the nature of population settlement. A number of towns and townships in these States do qualify, however, as urban towns or townships and in others the densely settled portions are recognized as unincorporated places or as parts of an urban fringe.

Unincorporated places.—As in the 1950 Census, the Bureau has delineated boundaries for densely settled population centers without corporate limits. All such places of 1,000 inhabitants or more are shown in tables 7 and 8. Population data for 1950 are shown only for those unincorporated places which had the same name in both 1950 and 1960. Of course, the boundaries of many such places have changed as the communities have grown.

Urban places.—The count of urban places in 1960 includes all incorporated and unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more, and the towns, townships, and counties classified as urban. Under the "previous" urban definition, places of 2,500 or more and the areas urban under special rules were urban places.

Annexations.—The population figure for an incorporated place at earlier censuses applies to the area of the place at the time of the given census. Hence, the indicated change in population over the decade reflects the effect of any annexations or detachments. In order to permit an analysis of the relative importance of population growth within the old boundaries and of population added in annexed territory, table 9 for incorporated places of 2,500 or more has been included in this report. There were a great many annexations to cities in the decade of the 1950's, and some of them involved large areas.

Urbanized areas.—The major objective of the Bureau of the Census in delineating urbanized areas was to provide a better separation of urban and rural population in the vicinity of the larger cities, but individual urbanized areas have proved to be useful statistical areas. They correspond to what are called "conurbations" in some other countries. An urbanized area contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more in 1960,¹ as well as the surrounding closely settled incorporated places and unincorporated areas that meet the criteria listed below. All persons residing in an urbanized area are included in the urban population.

It appeared desirable to delineate the urbanized areas in terms of the 1960 Census results rather than prior to the census as was done in 1950. For this purpose a peripheral zone around each 1950 urbanized area and around cities that were presumably approaching a population of 50,000 was recognized. Within the unincorporated parts of this zone small enumeration districts were planned,<sup>2</sup> usually including no more than one square mile of land area and no more than 75 housing units.

Arrangements were made to include within the urbanized area those enumeration districts meeting specified criteria of population density as well as adjacent incorporated places. Since the urbanized area outside of incorporated places was defined in terms of enumeration districts, the boundaries for the most part follow such features as roads, streets, railroads, streams, and other clearly defined lines which may be easily identified by census enumerators in the field and often do not conform to the boundaries of political units.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> There are a few urbanized areas where there are "twin central cities" that have a combined population of at least 50,000. See the section below on "Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas" for further discussion of twin central cities, neither of which has a population of 50,000 or more.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> An enumeration district (ED) is a small area assigned to an enumerator which must be canvassed and reported separately. In most cases an ED contains approximately 250 housing units.

In addition to its central city or cities, an urbanized area also contains the following types of contiguous areas, which together constitute its urban fringe:

- 1. Incorporated places with 2,500 inhabitants or more
- 2. Incorporated places with less than 2,500 inhabitants, provided each has a closely settled area of 100 dwelling units or more
- Towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and counties elsewhere which are classified as urban
- 4. Enumeration districts in unincorporated territory with a population density of 1,000 inhabitants or more per square mile (The area of large nonresidential tracts devoted to such urban land uses as railroad yards, factories, and cemeteries, was excluded in computing the population density of an enumeration district.)
- 5. Other enumeration districts in urincorporated territory with lower population density provided that they served one of the following purposes:

  a. To eliminate enclaves

  - b. To close indentations in the urbanized area of one mile or less across the open end
  - To link outlying enumeration districts of qualifying density that were no more than 1½ miles from the main body of the urbanized area.

Contiguous urbanized areas with central cities in the same standard metropolitan statistical area are combined. Urbanized areas with central cities in different standard metropolitan statistical areas are not combined, except that a single urbanized area was established in the New York-Northeastern New Jersey Standard Consolidated Area, and in the Chicago-Northwestern Indiana Standard Consolidated Area.

The boundaries of the urbanized areas for 1960 will not conform to those for 1950, partly because of actual changes in land use and density of settlement, and partly because of relatively minor changes in the rules used to define the boundaries. The changes in the rules include the following:

- 1. The use of enumeration districts to construct the urbanized areas in 1960 resulted in a less precise definition than in 1950 when the limits were selected in the field using individual blocks as the unit of area added. On the other hand, the 1960 procedures produced an urbanized area based on the census results rather than an area defined about a year before the census, as in 1950.
- 2. Unincorporated territory was included in the 1950 urbanized area if it contained at least 500 dwelling units per square mile, which is somewhat different criterion than the 1,000 persons or more per square mile of the included 1960 unincorporated areas.
- 3. The 1960 areas include those entire towns in New England, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and counties that are classified as urban in accordance with the criteria listed in the section on urban-rural residence. The 1950 criteria permitted the section on urban-rural residence. the exclusion of portions of these particular minor civil divisions.

In general, however, the urbanized areas of 1950 and 1960 are based on essentially the same concept, and the figures for a given urbanized area may be used to measure the population growth of that area.

An urbanized area may be thought of as divided into the central city, or cities, and the remainder of the area, or the urban fringe. Any city in an urbanized area which is a central city of a standard metropolitan statistical area (see the following section) is also a central city of the urbanized area. With but two exceptions, the names of the central cities appear in the titles of the areas. The central cities of the New York-Northeastern New Jersey Area are the central cities of the New York, Newark, Jersey City, and Paterson-Clifton-Passaic Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. Likewise, the central cities of the Chicago-Northwestern Indiana Area are the central cities of the Chicago and Gary-Hammond-East Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

Data for the entire urbanized area are shown in this report in table 10 for each State in which a central city of the area is located. If that part of an urbanized area that extends into another State does not include a central city, data are shown only for that part within the State.

Standard metropolitan statistical areas.—It has been long recognized that for many types of social and economic analysis it is necessary to consider as a unit the entire population in and around the city whose activities form an integrated social and economic system. Prior to the 1950 Census, areas of this type had been defined in somewhat different ways for different purposes and by various agencies. Leading examples were the metropolitan districts of the Census of Population, the industrial areas of the Census of Manufactures, and the labor market areas of the Bureau of Employment Security. To permit all Federal statistical agencies to utilize the same areas for the publication of generalpurpose statistics, the Bureau of the Budget has established standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's).3

Except in New England, an SMSA is a county or group of contiguous counties which contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000. In addition to the county, or counties, containing such a city or cities, contiguous counties are included in an SMSA if, according to certain criteria, they are essentially metropolitan in character and are socially and economically integrated with the central city. The criteria followed in the delineation of SMSA's relate to a city, or cities, of sufficient population size to constitute the central city and to the economic and social relationships with contiguous counties that are metropolitan in character.

- 1. Each SMSA must include at least:
  - a. One city with 50,000 inhabitants or more, or

b. Two cities having contiguous boundaries and constituting. for general economic and social purposes, a single community with a combined population of at least 50,000, the smaller of which must have a population of at least 15,000.

2. If two or more adjacent counties each have a city of 50,000 inhabitants or more and the cities are within 20 miles of each other (city limits to city limits), they will be included in the same area unless there is definite evidence that the two cities are not economically and socially integrated.

The criteria of metropolitan character relate primarily to the attributes of the outlying county as a place of work or as a home for a concentration of nonagricultural workers. Specifically, these criteria are:

- 3. At least 75 percent of the labor force of the county must be in the nonagricultural labor force.
- 4. In addition to criterion 3, the county must meet at least one of the following conditions:
  - a. It must have 50 percent or more of its population living in contiguous minor civil divisions with a density of at least 150 persons per square mile, in an unbroken chain of minor civil divisions with such density radiating from a central city in the area.
  - b. The number of nonagricultural workers employed in the county must equal at least 10 percent of the number of nonagricultural workers employed in the county containing the largest city in the area, or the outlying county must be the place of employment of at least 10,000 nonagricultural workers.
  - c. The nonagricultural labor force living in the county must equal at least 10 percent of the nonagricultural labor force living in the county containing the largest city in the area, or the outlying county must be the place of residence of a nonagricultural labor force of at least 10,000.
- 5. In New England, the city and town are administratively more important than the county, and data are compiled locally for such minor civil divisions. Here, towns and cities are the units used in defining SMSA's. In New England, because smaller units are used and more restricted areas result, a population density of at least 100 persons per square mile is used as the measure of metropolitan character.

The criteria of integration relate primarily to the extent of economic and social communication between the outlying counties and the central county.

- 6. A county is regarded as integrated with the county or counties containing the central cities of the area if either of the following criteria is met:
  - a. If 15 percent of the workers living in the given outlying county work in the county or counties containing the central city or cities of the area, or

<sup>3</sup> See also the Bureau of the Budget publication Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., 1959.

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b. If 25 percent of those working in the given outlying county live in the county or counties containing the central city or cities of the area.

Only where data for criteria 6a and 6b are not conclusive are other related types of information used. This information includes such items as average telephone calls per subscriber per month from the county to the county containing central cities of the area; percent of the population in the county located in the central city telephone exchange area; newspaper circulation reports prepared by the Audit Bureau of Circulation; analysis of charge accounts in retail stores of central cities to determine the extent of their use by residents of the contiguous county; delivery service practices of retail stores in central cities; official traffic counts; the extent of public transportation facilities in operation between central cities and communities in the contiguous county; and the extent to which local planning groups and other civic organizations operate jointly.

- 7. Although there may be several cities of 50,000 or more in an SMSA, not all are necessarily central cities. The following criteria are used for determining central cities:
  - a. The largest city in an SMSA is always a central city.
  - b. In addition, one or two additional cities may be secondary central cities on the basis and in the order of the following criteria:
    - (1) The additional city or cities have at least 250,000 inhabitants.
    - (2) The additional city or cities have a population of onethird or more of that of the largest city and a minimum population of 25,000, except that both cities are central cities in those instances where cities qualify under criterion 1b. (A city which qualified as a secondary central city in 1950 but which does not

qualify in 1960 has been temporarily retained as a central city.)

8. The titles of the SMSA's consist of the names of the central cities followed by the names of the States in which the areas are located.

In this report, data for SMSA's which cross State lines are shown in full in table 11 for each State in which a central city is located. If that part of an SMSA that extends into another State does not include a central city, data are shown only for the part within the State. In table 12 only that part of the SMSA which is within the State is shown.

In the 1950 Census reports, data were presented for standard metropolitan areas (SMA's) and in several earlier censuses a somewhat similar type of area called the "metropolitan district" was used. In 1959, the criteria for delineating SMA's were revised by the Bureau of the Budget, and, at the same time, the areas were designated as standard metropolitan statistical areas. The comparative figures shown here for 1950 apply to the SMSA as defined in 1960.

Standard consolidated areas.—In view of the special importance of the metropolitan complexes around New York and Chicago, the Nation's largest cities, several contiguous SMSA's and additional counties that do not appear to meet the formal integration criteria but do have strong interrelationships of other kinds have been combined into the New York–Northeastern New Jersey and the Chicago–Northwestern Indiana Standard Consolidated Areas, respectively. The former is identical with the New York–Northeastern New Jersey SMA of 1950, and the latter corresponds roughly to the Chicago SMA (two more counties having been added).

NOTE: Since the newly admitted State of Alaska is characterized by a unique system of geographic subdivision and since the plans for the enumeration of this area were developed when it was still a Territory, it has been necessary in some particulars to vary the application of the uniform system for presenting State statistics outlined in the foregoing discussion. As of April 1, 1960, there were neither minor civil divisions nor census county divisions in this State and therefore table 7 does not appear in this report.

As in previous censuses of Alaska, many unincorporated places of less than 1,000 inhabitants were enumerated separately in the 1960 Census although it is possible that some small settlements were not identified by the enumerators. Those places reported as having 25 inhabitants or more are listed in table 8. However, for purposes of comparability with the other State reports, unincorporated places of less than 1,000 inhabitants are not included in tables 2, 3, and 4. Population data for 1950 are shown only for those unincorporated places which had the same name in both 1950 and 1960. Of course, the boundaries of many such places have changed as the communities have grown.

# NUMBER OF INHABITANTS

# Alaska

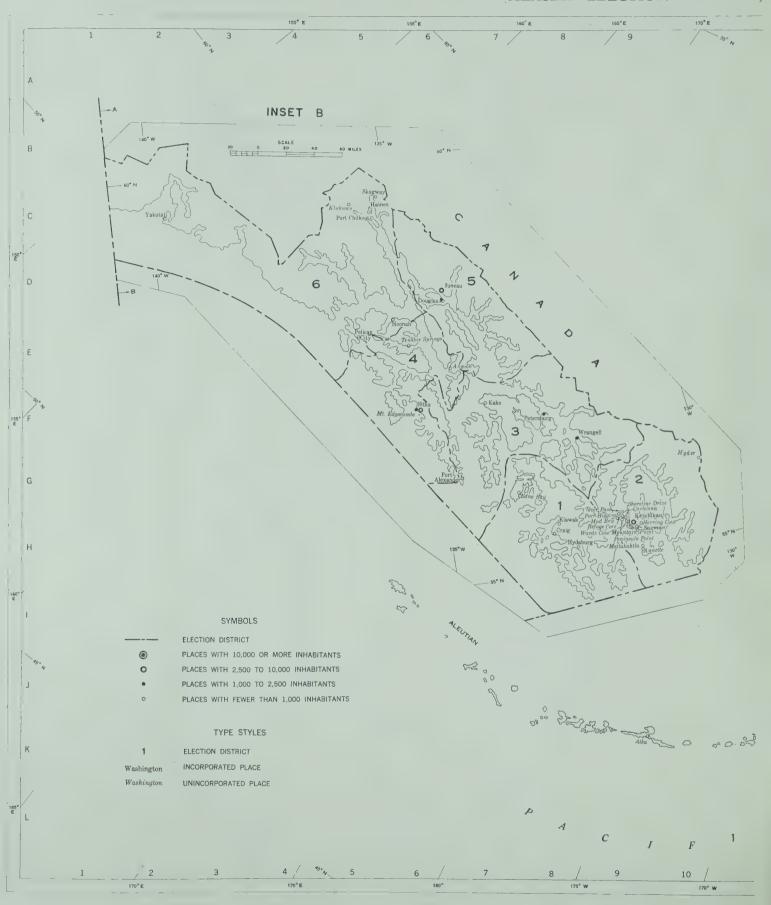
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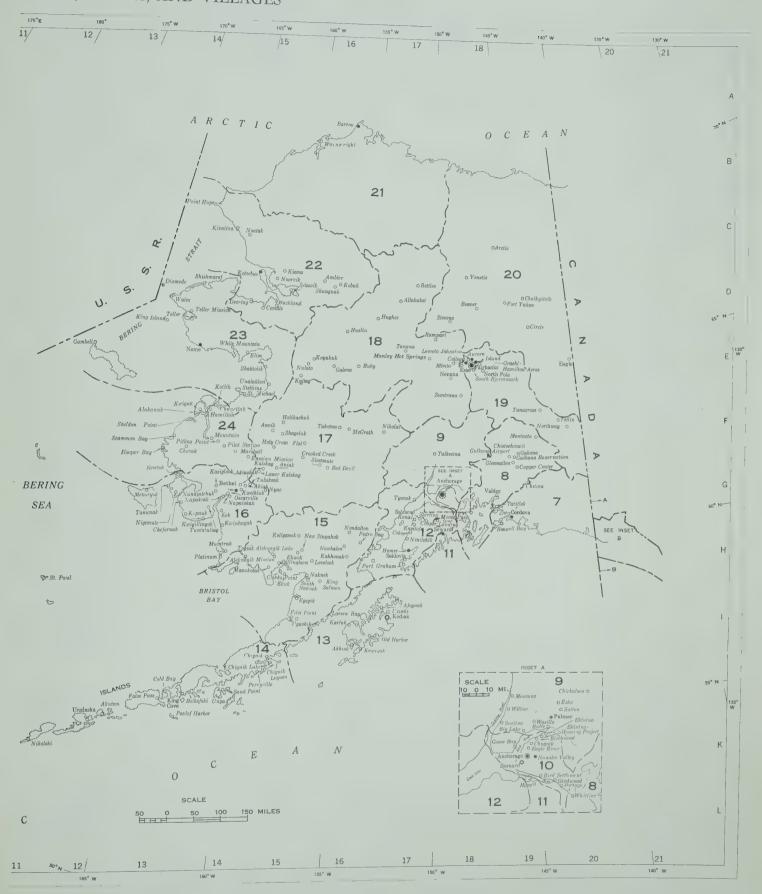
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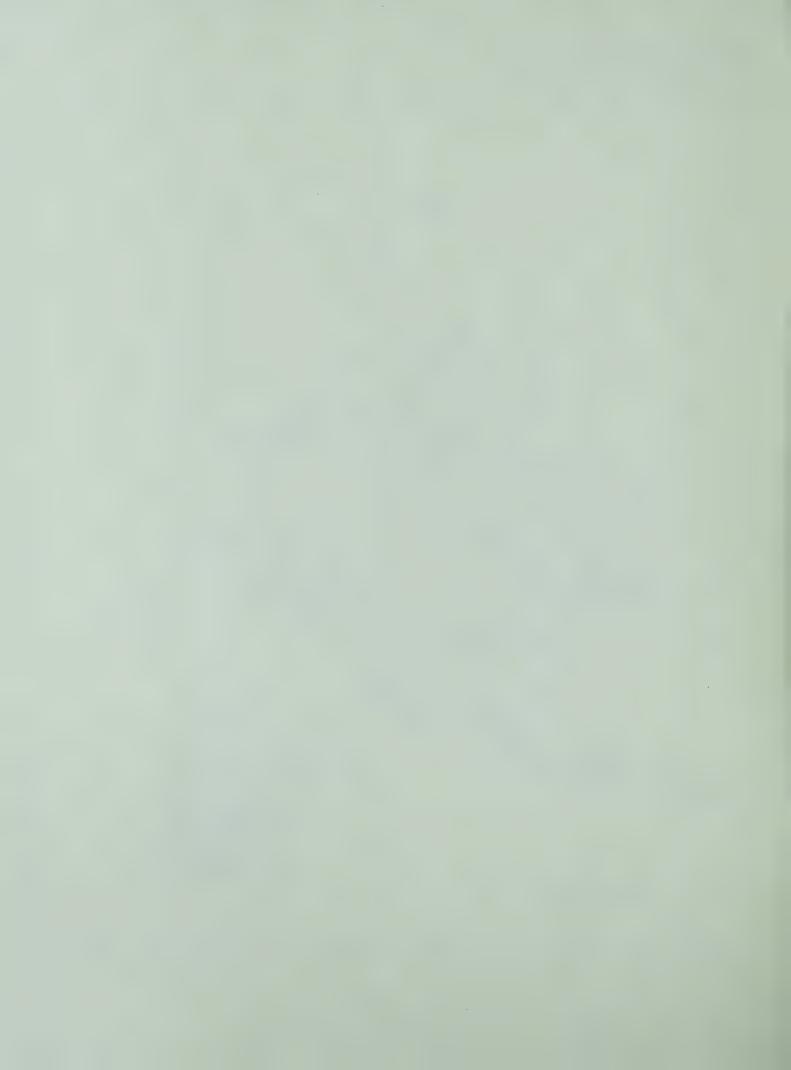
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### ALASKA-ELECTION DISTRICTS,







# Table 1.—POPULATION OF THE STATE, URBAN AND RURAL: 1880 TO 1960

[For description of current and previous urban definitions, see text. Minus sign (-) denotes decrease]

	,	The State			Urban te	rritory		Ru	ral territory		Percent	of total
Census date	Population	Increase ov ceding ce	er pre- nsus	Number of urban	Population	Increase of ceding c			Increase or			Rural
		Number	Percent	places		Number	Percent	Population	Number	Percent	Urban	Kurai
Current urban definition:     1960 (Apr. 1)	128,643 226,167 128,643 72,524 59,278 55,036	97,524 56,119 97,524 56,119 13,246 4,242 -9,320 764 31,540 -1,374	75.8 77.4 75.8 77.4 22.3 7.7 -14.5 1.2 98.4 -4.1	7 6 4 2 1 2	85,767 24,262 85,767 34,262 17,374 7,839 3,058 6,141 15,605	51,505 16,888 9,535 4,781 -3,083 -9,464	150.3 97.2 121.6 156.3 -50.2 -60.7	140,400 94,381 140,400 94,381 55,150 51,439 51,978 58,215 47,987 32,052 33,426	46,019 46,019 39,231 3,711 -539 -6,237 10,228 15,935 -1,374	48.8 71.1 7.2 -1.0 -10.7 21.3 49.7 -4.1	37.9 26.6 24.0 13.2 5.6 9.5 24.5	62.1 73.4 62.1 73.4 76.0 86.8 94.4 90.5 75.5 100.0

### Table 2.—POPULATION IN GROUPS OF PLACES ACCORDING TO SIZE: 1960 AND 1950

[Percent not shown where less than 0.1]

		196	60			1950		
Type of area and size of place	Number of places	Population	Percent of total population	Percent of total	Number of places	Population	Percent of total population	Percent of total
The State.		226.167	100.0			128,643	100.0	
URBAN								
Total	7	85,767	37.9	100.0	6	34,262	26.6	100.
Vithin urbanized areas								
Central cities, total	• • •	***		•••		• • •	•••	• •
Cities of 1,000,000 or more Cities of 500,000 to 1,000,000		• • •	***	• • •	:::	•••	• • •	• •
Cities of 250,000 to 500,000							• • •	
Cities of 100,000 to 250,000	• • •	***	• • •	• • • •	***	•••	•••	• •
Cities of 50,000 to 100,000.		•••	• • •			• • •		
Urban fringes, total								
Places of 2,500 or more			•••					
Places of 100,000 or more		• • •		• • • •		•••		•
Places of 50,000 to 100,000	***	•••	•••			•••		:
Places of 25,000 to 50,000 Places of 10,000 to 25,000		• • •				***		
Places of 5,000 to 10,000				• • • •	• • •	***	• • •	
Places of 2,500 to 5,000	***	***					• • •	:
Places under 2,500		• • •		• • • •				
Places of 2,000 to 2,000.		***		•••				
Places of 1,000 to 1,500		• • •	•••			• • •	• • •	:
Places under 1,000		•••	• • •				•••	
· ·	7	85,767	37.9	100.0	6	34,262	26.6	100
Places of 25,000 or more	í	44,237	19.6	51.6		33.05/		
Places of 10,000 to 25,000.	1	13,311	5.9	15.5	1 3	11,254 17,032	8.7 13.2	32 49
Places of 5,000 to 10,000.	3	22,354	9.9	26.1 6.8	2	5,976	4.6	17
Places of 2,500 to 5,000	2	<b>5,</b> 865	£.17					
RURAL								
Total		140,400	62,1	100.0		94,381	73.4	100
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	16	23,954	10.6	17.1	9	14,987	11.7	15 4
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	2	4,478	2.0	3.2 5.0	2 4	4,222 7,190	3.3 5.6	7.
Places of 1.500 to 2.000	4	7,032 12,444	3.1 5.5	8.9	3	3,575	2.8 61.7	3
Places of 1,000 to 1,500	10	116,446	51.5	€2.9		79, 394	61.7	84
Other rural territory								
AMBANATES AREAS								
URBANIZED ARFAS								
Total								
Areas of 1,000,000 or more						• • •	•••	
Areas of 500,000 to 1,000,000Areas of 250,000 to 500,000				•••	:::			
Areas of 100,000 to 250,000		• • •				•••		
Areas under 100,000		***						

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Table 3.—POPULATION IN GROUPS OF PLACES ACCORDING TO SIZE: 1900 TO 1960

	196	60	195	50					
Subject and size of place	Current urban definition	Previous urban definition	Current urban definition	Previous urban definition	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900
NUMBER OF PLACES									
Urban territory	7	7	6	6	4	2	1	2	2
Places of 1.000,000 or more	• • •		•••	***					•••
Places of 500,000 to 1,000,000	• • •		***	***		•••		•••	•••
Places of 50,000 to 100,000 Places of 25,000 to 50,000	1	1	•••	•••	• • •	•••			•••
Places of 10,000 to 25,000 Places of 5,000 to 10,000	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1	•••		•••	1
Places of 2,500 to 5,000	2	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	1
Rural territory	34	34	25	. 25	16	16	17	13	2
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	16	16	9	9	4	5	4	6	2
Places under 1,000 <sup>1</sup>	18	18	16	16	12	11	13	7	•••
Cumulative summary: Places of 1,000,000 or more									
Places of 500,000 or more	•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••	•••			•••
Places of 100,000 or more Places of 50,000 or more	•••	• • •	•••		***		•••		•••
Places of 25,000 or more	1 2	1	***		***	•••		• • •	•••
Places of 5,000 or more Places of 2,500 or more	5	2 5 7	1 4 6	1 4	1 4	***	•••	***	1
races of 2,000 of more	,	′	°	0	4	2	1	۷	۷
POPULATION									
Urban territoryPlaces of 2,500 or more	85,767 85,767	85,767 85,767	34,262	34,262	17,374	7,839	3,058	6,141	15,605 15,605
Places of 500,000 to 1,000,000	• • •	•••	•••	•••	• • •	• • •	***	•••	***
Places of 250,000 to 500,000	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	•••		•••	•••
Places of 50,000 to 100,000	44,237	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••	•••
Places of 10,000 to 25,000	13,311	44,237 13,311	11,254	11,254	 	•••	•••	•••	12,488
Places of 5,000 to 10,000 Places of 2,500 to 5,000	22,354 5,865	22,354 5,865	17,032 5,976	17,032 5,976	5,729 11,645	7,839	3,058	6,141	3,117
Places under 2,500 Other urban territory	• • •	•••	• • •	•••	• • •	•••		•••	•••
Rural territory	140,400	140,400	94,381	94,381	55,150	51,439	51,978	58,215	47,987
Places of 1,000 to 2,500 Places under 1,000 <sup>2</sup>	23,954 5,986	23,954 5,986	14,987 5,612	14,987 5,612	6,031 5,628	7,899 5,424	6,644 7,287	8,392 3,771	3,260
Places under 1,000 <sup>2</sup> Other rural territory	110,460	110,460	73,782	73,782	43,491	38,116	38,047	46,052	44,727
Cumulative summary:									
Places of 1,000,000 or more	***	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
Places of 250,000 or more		* * *	***	***	***	•••	•••	•••	•••
Places of 50,000 or more. Places of 25,000 or more.	44,237	44,237	***	***	•••	***	•••		
Places of 5,000 or more	57,548 79,902	57,548 79,902	11,254 28,286	11,254 28,286	5,729	***			12,488 12,488
Places of 2,500 or more	85,767	85,767	34,262	34,262	17,374	7,839	3,058	6,141	15,605
PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION									
Urban territory	37.9	37.9	26.6	26.6	24.0	13.2	5.6	9.5	24.5
Places of 2,500 or more Places of 1,000,000 or more	37.9	37.9	26.6	26.6	24.0	13.2	5.6	9.5	24.5
Places of 500,000 to 1,000,000 Places of 250,000 to 500,000	* * *	***	• • •	• • •	•••	•••	•••		•••
Places of 100,000 to 250,000 Places of 50,000 to 100,000	• • •	***	***	***	•••	***			•••
Places of 25,000 to 50,000	19.6 5.9	19.6 5.9	8.7	8.7	• • •	•••			19.6
Places of 5,000 to 10,000 Places of 2,500 to 5,000 Places under 2,500	9.9 2.6	9.9 2.6	13.2 4.6	13.2	7.9	13.2	5.6	9.5	4.9
Places under 2,500	* * *		• • •	***	•••	•••	***	•••	•••
Rural territory	62.1	62.1	73.4	73.4	76.0	86.8	94.4	90.5	75.5
Places of 1,000 to 2,500 Places under 1,000 <sup>2</sup>	10.6	10.6	11.7	11.7	8.3 7.8	13.3	12.1	13.0 5.9	5.1
Other rural territory	48.8	48.8	57.4	57.4	60.0	64.3	69.1	71.6	70.3
Cumulative summary: Places of 1,000,000 or more		•••							
Places of 500,000 or more Places of 250,000 or more	• • •	• • •	• • •		•••	•••			
Places of 100,000 or more	• • •		• • •		• • • •	• • •	• • •		•••
Places of 25,000 or more	19.6 25.4	19.6 25.4	8.7	8.7	···		:::		19.6
Places of 10,000 or more	35.3 37.9	35.3 37.9	21.9 26.6	21.9	7.9	13.2	5.6	9.5	19.6 24.5

 $<sup>^1</sup>$  Excludes unincorporated places of less than 1,000.  $^2$  Excludes population living in unincorporated places of less than 1,000.

Table 4.—POPULATION IN INCORPORATED AND UNINCORPORATED PLACES ACCORDING TO SIZE: 1960

Size of place and urban-rural	A	ll places	Inc	Incorporated places		corporated places 1			all places	Incorporated places			corporated blaces 1
classification	Num- ber	Population	Num- ber	Population	Num- ber	Population	classification		Population	Num- ber	r		Population
Total	41 1 2 2 4 10 4 10 4	115,707  44,237 13,311 22,354 5,865 4,478 7,032 12,444 2,515 3,106 365	32  1  1 2 2 1 2 5 4 10 4	94,312  44,237 13,311 13,280 5,865 2,316 3,393 5,924 2,515 3,106	1 2 5	21,395   9,074 2,162 3,639 6,520	In urbanized areas—Con. 5,000 to 10,000. 2,500 to 5,000 2,000 to 2,500. 1,500 to 2,500. 1,000 to 1,500 500 to 1,000 200 to 500. Under 200.  Other urban territory 25,000 to 50,000. 20,000 to 20,000. 10,000 to 20,000. 2,500 to 50,000. 2,500 to 5,000.	7	85,767 44,237 13,311 22,354 5,865	6	76,633 44,237 13,311 13,280 5,865	1	9,074
In urbanized areas					• • • •		Rural territory	34	29,940	26	17,619	8	12,321
250,000 to 500,000 100,000 to 250,000 50,000 to 100,000 25,000 to 50,000 20,000 to 25,000 10,000 to 20,000		•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	•••		2,000 to 2,500 1,500 to 2,000 1,000 to 1,500 500 to 1,000 200 to 500 Under 200	2 4 10 4 10 4	4,478 7,032 12,444 2,515 3,106 365	1 2 5 4 10 4	2,316 3,393 5,924 2,515 3,106 365	1 2 5	2,162 3,639 6,520

<sup>1</sup> Excludes places of less than 1,000, which appear in table 8.

### Table 5.—POPULATION OF INCORPORATED PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE FROM EARLIEST CENSUS TO 1960

[Minus sign (-) denotes decrease]

Incorporated place	Population	Increase ceding		Incorporated place	Population	Increase over pre- ceding census		Incorporated place	Population	Increase o	
and census year		Number	Percent	and census year		Number	Percent	and census year	z opanion	Number	Percent
ANCHORAGE: 1960. 1950. 1939. 1929.	11,254 3,495 2,277	32,983 7,759 1,218 421	293.1 222.0 53.5 22.7	FAIRBANKS: 1960 1950 1939.	5,771	7,540 2,316 1,354	130.7 67.0 64.4	FAIRBANKSCon. 1929. 1920. 1910.		946 -2,386	81.9 -67.4

### Table 6.—AREA AND POPULATION OF ELECTION DISTRICTS, URBAN AND RURAL: 1960

						Population			
		Gross	Tot	al	Urb	an		Rural	
Election district	Map reference	in square miles	Number	Per 100 square miles	Total	Percent of total popula- tion	Total	Places of 1,000 to 2,500	Other rural territory
The State		586,400	226,167	38,6	85,767	37.9	140,400	23,954	116,440
Dist. 1, Prince of Wales  Dist. 2, Ketchikan  Dist. 3, Wrangell-Petersburg  Dist. 4, Sitka  Dist. 5, Juneau	H-8 G-10 F-8 E-6 D-7	4,311 5,563 6,709 3,686 5,376	1,772 10,070 4,181 6,690 9,745	41.1 181.0 62.3 181.5 181.3	6,483 3,237 6,797	64.4 48.4 69.7	1,772 3,587 4,181 3,453 2,948	2,817 1,884 1,042	1,77: 3,58' 1,364 1,569 1,906
Dist. 6, Lynn Canal-Icy Straits	D-4 H-19 G-19 G-17 G-18	11,921 15,790 20,047 22,909 2,342	2,945 1,759 2,844 5,188 82,833	24.7 11.1 14.2 22.6 3,536.8	53,311	64.4	2,945 1,759 2,844 5,188 29,522	1,128 1,181 1,442	2,944 63; 2,844 4,00° 28,080
Dist. 10, Anchorage  Dist. 11, Sevard  Dist. 12, Kenai-Cook Inlet  Dist. 13, Kodiak  Dist. 14, Aleutian Islands	H-18 H-17 I-16 J-14 H-15	3,127 11,867 8,216 15,501 39,186	2,956 6,097 7,174 6,011 4,024	94.5 51.4 87.3 38.8 10.3	2,628	36.6 	2,956 6,097 4,546 6,011 4,024	1,891 1,247	1,06 4,850 4,540 6,01 4,02
Dist. 15, Bristol Bay.  Dist. 16, Bethel.  Dist. 17, Kuskokwim.  Dist. 18, Yukon-Kayukuk.  Dist. 19, Fairbanks.  Dist. 20, Upper Yukon.	G-14 F-16 E-17 F-19 D-19	22,110 57,890 75,216 23,408 86,045	5,537 2,301 4,097 43,412 1,619	25.0 4.0 5.4 185.5 1.9	13,311	30.7	5,537 2,301 4,097 30,101 1,619 2,133	1,258 5,144 1,314	4,279 2,300 4,09 24,95 1,619
Dist, 21, Berrow. Dist, 22, Kobuk	C-17 D-15 E-14 F-14	58,518 43,298 25,248 18,116	2,133 3,560 6,091 3,128	3.6 8.2 24.1 17.3	# 0 0 • • • • • • •	• • •	3,560 6,091 3,128	1,290 2,316	2,270 3,77 3,12

Table 8.—POPULATION OF ALL INCORPORATED PLACES AND OF UNINCORPORATED PLACES OF 25 OR MORE: 1939 TO 1960

["U"] denotes an unincorporated place. Asterisk (\*) denotes an incorporated place under 2,500 located in an urbanized area]

					n incorporated place under 2,500 lo		10/0	2070	2020
Place	Election district	1960	1950	1939	Place	Election district	1960	1950	1939
Afognak (U)	Dist. 13, Kodiak	190	158	197	Hamilton (U)	Dist. 24, Wade Hampton	35	43	54
Akhiok (U)	Dist. 13, Kodiak	84 229	72 179	156	Herring Cove (U)	Dist. 2, Ketchikan	126 122	93	77
Akiak (U)	Dist. 16, Bethel	187 107	168 86	209 80	Holy Cross (U)	Dist. 17, Kuskokwim	256	157	226
Akutan (U)	Dist. 14, Aleutian Islands Dist. 24, Wade Hampton	278	140	61	Homer (U)	Dist. 12, Kenai-Cook Inlet Dist. 6, Lynn Canal-Icy	1,247	307 563	716
Aleknagik Lake (U)	Dist. 15, Bristol Bay	181		0.00		Straits.			
Aleknagik Mission (U) Allakaket (U)	Dist. 15, Bristol Bay Dist. 18, Yukon-Koyukuk	115	79	105	Hooper Bay (U)	Dist. 11, Seward	460 44	307 63	299 71
Ambler (U)	Dist. 22, Kobuk	70 44,237	11,254	3,495	Hughes (U) Huslia (U) <sup>3</sup>	Dist. 18, Yukon-Koyukuk Dist. 18, Yukon-Koyukuk	69 168	49 65	3
Anchorage city <sup>1</sup>	Dist. 4, Sitka	395	429	342	Hydaburg city	Dist. 1, Prince of Wales	251	353	548
Aniak (U)	Dist. 17, Kuskokwim Dist. 2, Ketchikan	308 337	142 302	122	Hyder (U)		32 659	30	72
Anvik (U)	Dist. 17, Kuskokwim	120	99	110	Juneau city <sup>1</sup>	Dist. 5, Juneau Dist. 13, Kodiak	6,797 36	5,956	5,729
Arctic (U)	Dist. 20, Upper Yukon Dist. 14, Aleutian Islands	110 119	85	89	Kake city <sup>4</sup>	Dist. 3, Wrangell-Petersburg.	455	376	419
Aurora (U)	Dist. 19, Fairbanks Dist. 21, Barrow	293 1,314	951	363	Kakhonak (U) Kalskag (U)	Dist. 15, Bristol Bay Dist. 17, Kuskokwim	57 147	39 139	76
Beaver (U)	Dist. 20, Upper Yukon	101	101	88	Kaltag (U)	Dist. 18, Yukon-Koyukuk Dist. 13, Kodiak	165 129	141 144	140 189
Belkofski (U) Bethel city <sup>1</sup>	Dist. 14, Aleutian Islands Dist. 16, Bethel	57 1,258	119 651	140 376	Kasiglook (U)	'	244	111	66
Bettles (U)	Dist. 18, Yukon-Koyukuk Dist. 9, Palmer-Wasilla-	. 77	47	10	Kasilof (U)	Dist. 12, Kenai-Cook Inlet Dist. 12, Kenai-Cook Inlet	89 778	62 321	6 <sub>4</sub> 303
	Talkeetna.				Ketchikan city <sup>1</sup>	Dist. 2, Ketchikan	6,483	5,305	4,695
Birchwood (U)	Dist. 10, Anchorage Dist. 10, Anchorage	534 25		• • •	Kiana (U)	Dist. 22, Kobuk	253 290	131 162	167
Boswell Bay (U)	Dist. 7, Cordova-McCarthy	32 87	108	***	King Island (U)	Dist, 23, Nome	49		
Buckland (U) <sup>2</sup> Butte (U)	Dist. 22, Kobuk Dist. 9, Palmer-Wasilla-	559	100	***	King Salmon (U)	Dist. 16, Bethel	227 221	185	144
Candle (U)	Talkeetna. Dist. 22, Kobuk	103	105	119	Kivalina (U)	Dist. 22, Kobus	142	117 404	98 455
Carlanna (U)	Dist. 2, Ketchikan	420	***		Klukwan (U)		251 112	91	97
Chalkyitsik (U)	Dist. 20, Upper Yukon Dist. 24, Wade Hampton	57 93	100	92	Kobuk (U)	Straits. Dist. 22, Kobuk	54	28	31
Chefornak (U)	Dist. 16, Bethel Dist. 24, Wade Hampton	133 315	106	43	Kodiak city <sup>1</sup> Koliganek (U)	Dist. 13, Kodiak Dist. 15, Bristol Bay	2,628 100	1,710 90	864
Chickaloon (U)	Dist. 9, Palmer-Wasilla-	43			Kotlik (U)	Dist. 24, Wade Hampton	57	44	5 د
Chignik (U)	Talkeetna.  Dist. 14, Aleutian Islands	99	253	224	Kotzebue (U) Koyukuk (U)	Dist. 22, Kobuk Dist. 18, Yukon-Koyukuk	1,290	623 79	37∠ 136
Chignik Lagoon (U) Chignik Lake (U)	Dist. 14, Aleutian Islands Dist. 14, Aleutian Islands	108 58	•••		Kwethluk (U) Kwigillingok (U)	Dist. 16, Bethel	325 344	242 245	186 146
Chistochina (U)	Dist. 8, Valdez-Chitina-	28	31	34	Kwiguk (U)		358		
Chitina (U)	Whittier. Dist. 8, Valdez-Chitina-	31	92	176	Kwinhagak (U) Larsen Bay (U)	Dist. 16, Bethel	223 72	194 53	224
Chugiak (U)	Whittier. Dist. 10, Anchorage	51.		* * *	Lemeta-Johnston (U) Levelock (U)	Dist. 19, Fairbanks Dist. 15, Bristol Bay	1,227	76	
Circle (U)	Dist. 20, Upper Yukon	41	83 128	98 22	Lower Kalsag (U)	Dist. 17. Kuskokwim	122	88	• • •
Clarks Point (U) Clover Pass (U)	Dist. 15, Bristol Bay Dist. 2, Ketchikan	1,38 1,69	120		McGrath (U) Manley Hot Springs (U)5	Dist. 17, Kuskokwim Dist. 18, Yukon-Koyukuk	241 72	175 29	138 19
Cohoe (U)	Dist. 12, Kenai-Cook Inlet	122 86	***		Manokotak (U)	Dist. 15, Bristol Bay	149	120	
Cold Bay (U)	Dist. 14, Aleutian Islands Dist. 19, Fairbanks	1,755	424	234	Mekoryuk (J) <sup>6</sup>	Dist. 24, Wade Hampton Dist. 16, Bethel	166 242	95 156	91
Cooper Landing (U)	Dist. 11, Seward Dist. 8, Valdez-Chitina-	88 151	60 90	138	Mentasta (U)		40	• • •	• • • •
0	Whittier.	1,128	1,165	938	Metlakahtla (U)	Dist. 2, Ketchikan	798	817	674
Cordova city	Dist. 1, Prince of Wales	273	374	505	Minto (U)	Dist. 18, Yukon-Koyukuk Dist. 9, Palmer-Wasilla-	161 39	152	135
Crooked Greek (U) Deering (U)		92 95	43 174	48 230		Talkeetna.			
Dillingham (U)		424	577	278	Moose Pass (U)	Dist. 11, Seward	136 300	70 221	84 128
Diomede (U) Douglas city	Dist. 23, Nome Dist. 5, Juneau	1,042	103 699	522	Mountain Point (U) Mount Edgecumbe (U)	Dist. 2, Ketchikan	372 1,884	109 1,147	
Eagle city Eagle River (U)	Dist. 20, Upper Yukon Dist. 10, Anchorage	92 130	55	73	Mud Bay (U)	Dist. 2, Ketchikan	35		
Edna Bay (U)		135	41	3.770	Mumtrak (Goodnews Bay) (U)		154	100	152
Eek (U) Egegik (U)	Dist. 16, Bethel Dist. 15, Bristol Bay	200 150	141	170	Naknek (U) Napaiskak (U)	Dist. 16. Bristol Bay Dist. 16. Bethel	249 154	174 121	67
Eklutna (U) Eklutna Housing Project (U).	Dist. 10, Anchorage Dist. 10, Anchorage	50 36	53	159	Napakiak (U) Nenana city	Dist. 16. Bethel	190 286	139 242	113 231
Elauk (U)	Dist. 15, Bristol Bay	40	• • • •	•••	Newhalen (U)	Dist. 15, Bristol Bay	110	43	55
Ekwok (U)	Dist. 15, Bristol Bay Dist. 23, Nome	106 145	131 154	68	New Stuyahok (U) Newtok (U) 7	Dist. 15, Bristol Bay Dist. 16, Bethel	145 129	88	
Eska (U)	Dist. 9, Palmer-Wasilla- Talkeetna.	53	54	***	Nigtmute (U)	Dist. 16, Bethel	ے 37	27	73
Ester (U)	Dist. 19, Fairbanks	13,311	74 5,771	218 3,455	Nikolai (U)	Dist. 17, Kuskokwim	85	ಕತ	•••
False Pass (U)	Dist. 14, Aleutian Islands	41	42		Nikolski (U) Ninilchik (U)	Dist. 12, Kenai-Cook Inlet	92 169	64 97	97
Flat (U)	Dist. 17, Kuskokwim Dist. 20, Upper Yukon	701	95 446	146 274	Nome city	Dist. 22, Kobuk Dist. 23, Nome	275 2,316	326 1,876	1,559
Gakona (U)	Dist. 8, Valdez-Chitina- Whittier.	33	50	46	Nondalton (U)	Dist. 15, Bristol Bay	205	103	82
Galena (U)	Dist. 18, Yukon-Koyukuk	261	176	44	Noorvik (U)		384	248	<u>-11</u>
Wambell (U)	Dist. 23, Nome	358 63	309 79	296	North Pole city4 Northway (U)	Dist. 19, Fairbanks	615 196		
Glennallen (U)		169	142	• • •	Nulato (U) Nunaka Valley (U)	Dist. 18, Yukon-Koyukuk Dist. 10, Anchora.e	263 1,442	176	113
Goose Bay (U)	Dist. 10, Anchorage	28	• • • •	4 * *	Nunapitchuk (U)		327	1.5	1<1
Grael-Hamilton Acres (U)  Gulkana Airport (U)		2,162	***	***	Nyac (U)	Dist. 16, Bethel	54 193	64	33 109
	Whittier.	51		***	Oscarville (U)	Dist. 16, Bethel	51	27	11 150
Gulkana Reservation (U)	Whittier.			357	Palmer city4	Talkeetna.	1,181	890	
Haines city <sup>1</sup>	Dist. 6, Lynn Canal-Icy Straits.	392	338	301	Pavlof Harbor (U) Pedro Bay (U)		77 53	სგ 44	(1 

See footnotes at end of table, p. 11.

### Table 8.—POPULATION OF ALL INCORPORATED PLACES AND OF UNINCORPORATED PLACES OF 25 OR MORE: 1939 TO 1960-Con.

 $[``U"] \ denotes \ an \ unincorporated \ place. \ Asterisk \ (*) \ denotes \ an \ incorporated \ place \ under \ 2,500 \ located \ in \ an \ urbanized \ area]$ 

72				1		occord in an urbanized area			
Place	Election district	1960	1950	1939	Place	Election district	1960	1950	1939
Pelican City	Dist. 6, Lynn Canal-Icy Streits. Dist. 2, Ketchikan Dist. 14, Aleutian Islands Dist. 3, Wrangell-Petersburg.	135 47 93	180	48	Stebbins (U), Sterling (U), Stevens (U), Suntrana (U)	Dist. 23, Nome	158 460 102 81	11.5  84 130	98 54 78
Pilot Point (U)	Dist. 15, Bristol Bay	1,502	1,619	1,323	SUSITNA (U)	Dist. 9, Palmer-Wasilla- Talkeetna.	42	•••	•••
Pitkas Point (U)	Dist. 24, Wade Hampton Dist. 24, Wade Hampton Dist. 16, Bethel	219 28 43	52 84 72	39 50	Sutton (U)	Dist. 9, Palmer-Wasilla- Talkeetna.	162	***	
Point Hope (U)	Dist. 22, Kobuk	324 71	264 34	45 257	Takotna (U) Talkeetna (U)	Dist. 17, Kuskokwim Dist. 9, Palmer-Wasilla- Talkeetna.	40 76	42 106	70 136
Port Alexander city Port Chilkoot city4	Dist. 3, Wrangell-Petersburg. Dist. 6, Lynn Canal-Icy Straits.	18 120	22 125	87	Tanacross (U)	Dist. 19, Fairbanks Dist. 18, Yukon-Koyukuk	102 349	137 228	135 170
Port Graham (U)	Dist. 12, Kenai-Cook Inlet Dist. 2, Ketchikan Dist. 18, Yukon-Koyukuk	139 66 49	92	93	Tanumak (U)	Dist. 16, Bethel Dist. 8, Valdez-Chitina- Whittier.	183 96	112	65 75
Red Devil (U)	Dist. 17, Kuskokwim Dist. 2, Ketchikan	152 142	94	106	Teller (U) Teller Mission (U) Tenakee Springs (U)	Dist. 23, Nome	217 77 60	160 109 140	118
Ruby (U) Russian Mission (U) St. Michael (U)	Dist. 18, Yukon-Koyukuk. Dist. 24, Wade Hampton. Dist. 23, Nome.	157 102 205	132 55 157	138 34 142	Tetlin (U) Togiak (U) Tuluksak (U)	Dist. 19, Fairbanks Dist. 15, Bristol Bay Dist. 16, Bethel.	122 220 137	73 108 116	66 10 88
St. Paul (U)	Dist. 14, Aleutian Islands Dist. 14, Aleutian Islands Dist. 2, Ketchikan	378 254 153	359 107	99	Tuntatuliag (U)	Dist. 16, Bethel Dist. 12, Kenai-Cook Inlet	144 187	68 132	136
Scammon Bay (U)	Dist. 24, Wade Hampton Dist. 22, Kobuk	115 348	167 103 273	111 88 239	Ugashik (U) Unalakleet (U) Unalaska city Unga (U)	Dist. 15, Bristol Bay Dist. 23, Nome Dist. 14, Aleutian Islands Dist. 14. Aleutian Islands	36 574 218 43	48 469 173 107	55 329 298 152
Seldovia city	Dist. 12, Kenai-Cook Inlet Dist. 11, Seward Dist. 17, Kuskokwim	460 1,891 155	437 2,114 100	410 949 92	Uzinki (U) Valdez city	Dist. 13, Kodiak Dist. 8, Valdez-Chitina- Whittier.	214 555	177 554	253 529
Shaktolik (U)	Dist. 23, Nome	187 110	127 43	128	Venetie (U)	Dist. 20, Upper Yukon Dist. 21, Barrow Dist. 23, Nome	107 253 128	81 227 141	86 341 193
Shishmaref (U)	Dist. 23, Nome	217 56	194	257	Wards Cove (U)	Dist. 2, Ketchikan	69		***
Shungnak (U) Sitka city Skagway city	Dist. 22, Kobuk	135 3,237 659	141 1,985 758	193 1,987 634	Wasilla (U)	Dist. 9, Palmer-Wasilla- Talkeetna. Dist. 23, Nome.	112	97	96
	Straits.				Whittier (U)	Dist. 8, Valdez-Chitina- Whittier.	809	627	
Sleetmute (U)	Dist. 17, Kuskokwim Dist. 12, Kenai-Cook Inlet	122 32	120	86	Willow (U)	Talkeetna.	78	1 262	1 260
South Bjerremark (U) South Naknek (U) Spenard (U)	Dist. 19, Fairbanks Dist. 15, Bristol Bay Dist. 10, Anchorage	231 33 9,074	2,108	***	Wrangell cityYakutat city	Dist. 3, Wrangell-Petersburg. Dist. 6, Lynn Canal-Icy Straits.	1,315	1,263	1,162

# Table 9.—1960 POPULATION OF AREAS ANNEXED BETWEEN 1950 AND 1960 BY INCORPORATED PLACES HAVING 2,500 INHABITANTS OR MORE IN 1950

[Minus sign (-) denotes decrease]

	19	60 population		1950 Increase,			196	60 population		1950	Increase,
Incorporated place	Total	In 1950 area	In annexed area	popula- tion,	1950 to 1960, in 1950 area	Incorporated place	Total	In 1950 area	In annexed area	popula- tion, total	1950 to 1960, in 1950 area
Anchorage	44,237 13,311	20,331	23,906 4,995	11,254 5,771	9,077 2,545	Juneau Ketchikan	6,797 6,483	6,409 6,291	388 192	5,956 5,305	453 986

[Tables 10, 11, and 12 of the standard series are omitted as there are no urbanized areas or standard metropolitan statistical areas in the State]

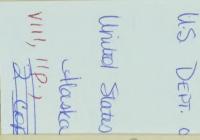
<sup>1</sup> Ammexations to city since 1950.
2 Buckland returned in 1950 as Elephant Point.
3 Huslia returned in 1950 as Cutoff.

Incorporated since 1950.
 Manley Hot Springs returned in 1950 as Hot Springs.
 Mekoryuk returned in 1950 as Mekoryok.

Newtok returned in 1950 as Keyaluvik.
 Annexations to and detachments from Seward city since 1950.
 Sheldon Point returned in 1950 as Sheldons Point.



Pam 312 : (\*49)



PAM 312: (+49)

Pam: 312: (\*49)

U.S. Commerce. Bureau of the Census of population, 1960. Alaska. Number of inhabitants.

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